FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR PEACE FIGURE SPEAKS ON PERUGIA CONFERENCE

AU091455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 84 p 6

[Excerpts] In the middle of July, a so-called European Convention for Nuclear Disarmament was held in Perugia, Italy. As we have already informed our readers, the delegates of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee were prevented from participating in this international dialogue of peace forces by the Italian authorities. On the other hand, emigre J. Pelikan -- the person who was striving to get all our technicians who were being held captive in Angola by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to be summarily shot -- was enabled to speak at the convention. What did this convention aim at? What were its goals? Jaroslav Mazal put these questions to Ing Josef Krejci, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee.

[Mazal] What are the aims of the West European conventions and what has produced the idea of convening them?

[Krejci] The European nuclear disarmament movement deplorably shows strong tendencies, the proponents of which are striving to divert the peace fighters from the true sources of war danger; they are trying to introduce problems into the peace and anti-war movement, which would split its forces. Let us openly say that the proponents of these tendencies are striving to split the world peace movement and to abuse its platform for attacks against the peace policy of the socialist countries.

Let us recall that the conventions in Brussels [1982] and in West Berlin [1983] were held without the participation of delegations from the peace committees of the socialist countries. The organizers of the conventions failed to establish conditions for the kind of frank dialogue, based on equal rights, which dominated the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, held last year in Prague.

[Mazal] What was typical of the course of the Perugia convention?

[Krejci] The realistic, sensibly thinking representatives of the West European peace movement strove to make the organizers of this year's convention establish conditions also for the beneficial cooperation of peace forces from the socialist countries, one based on equal rights. They were assured by the organizers that this would be so. The hypocrisy of these assurances is proven by the fact that the Italian authorities granted entry visas to our delegation too late for it to be able to take part in the decisive deliberations, so that in fact it could have arrived only at the conclusion of the convention. This practically excluded our delegation from deliberations on issues which stood on the convention agenda. On the one hand, our delegation's participation in the convention was made impossible; on the other, scope was created for hostile attacks against the socialist countries and their peace policy by emigres like J. Pelikan.

By this I do not want to say that the Perugia convention showed only these typical, negative phenomena, which are unacceptable for us.

The participants included a number of delegations, such as the delegation of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament from Great Britain and the Quaker Council of European Affairs, and also delegates from the Soviet Union and certain other socialist countries, who expressed disagreement with the organizers' obstructionist policy, with their attempts to exploit the convention deliberations against the socialist countries and their peace movements, with their casting doubts on the correct nature of the postwar territorial arrangement in Europe, and with their negation of endeavors to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation among the European nations in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

[Mazal] What is the attitude taken by the Czechoslovak Peace Committee with regard to the results of the Perugia meeting?

[Krejci] We expressed our attitude toward the convention by truly having the sincere endeavor to arrive in Perugia, to take part in deliberations, to conduct an open dialogue with all those who are really concerned about peace, and to honestly do our share in unifying the standpoints and in deepening action unity, and thus also in strengthening the world peace antiwar movement. In the letter we sent to the convention participants we expressed our regret over the fact that we have been prevented from participating in their deliberations. At the same time, we reaffirmed our good will to continue also in the future in striving to implement the noblest and most important task of contemporary mankind. Our only condition is that any dialogue, if it is to have sense, must be conducted under the same conditions for everybody, without any discrimination or restriction.

This envisages that in the future one must establish for all invited participants in such meetings the same conditions as those that had been established, for instance, during last year's World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War in Prague, which to date has been the most representative forum of peace and antiwar forces and which proved that it is possible to conduct a constructive dialogue on the main directions of the further struggle for a safer world on the broadest basis.

USSR'S ZAMYATIN, TOLUBKO ARMS REMARKS REVIEWED

LD091556 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] It has been known for long that the arms race between the two superpowers in the field of missiles is a dead heat. It has now been announced that the Soviet Union possesses MX-type missiles, but at the same time it is offering talks to the United States on all the disputed problems which would bind both sides to reach a specific agreement. Here is Milika Sundic, who has more to say about this in his commentary.

[Sundic] The day Leonid Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, stated that all the proposals Moscow has at any time made to the United States remain in force, the commander of the Soviet strategic missile units Marshal Tolubko made it public that, like the United States, the Soviet Union also possesses intercontinental MX missiles. Every one of these missiles has 10 warheads, and their radius and destructive power differ in no way from the U.S. ones.

The Soviet marshal's revelation is not likely to have astonished anyone, least of all the United States. It has already been known that the two superpowers are racing abreast of each other and that there are no secrets in the field of armaments which would secure irreversible advantage for either of them.

This makes it all the more peculiar that the Geneva strategic nuclear arms reduction talks should have failed just at the moment when the Soviet Union carried out the first tests with its new SS-24 intercontinental missile. It is true, of course, that the direct cause of the halt in the Geneva talks was the beginning of the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe but, as is known, the Soviet countermeasures followed immediately in the form of the deployment of missiles in the GDR and the CSSR, which had in practice again restored parity in the two superpowers' missile race, a race that is beoming increasingly illogical.

This further increases the importance of the question posed by Leonid Zamyatin in his article in MOSCOW NEWS -- is it possible to renew the Soviet-U.S. dialogue? Zamyatin does not provide a reply to this question, nevertheless he asserts categorically that there is no need to convince the Soviet Union of the indispensability of talks with the United States on all problems and above all the problem of disarmament. The blame for the absence of such a dialogue or for the suspension of the strategic nuclear arms reduction talks late last year is placed by Zamyatin on Reagan's administration which, he says, immediately after coming to power formulated with the Pentagon's assistance a radically new U.S. militarist foreign policy which, as Zamyatin puts it, is based on the claim that there is an increased Soviet military threat.

However, despite these accusations, Zamyatin's assurance that the Soviet Union is offering talks on specific problems and not talks which do not bind one to seek agreement should be interpreted as an invitation to the United States to review its policy toward the Soviet Union or, to be even more precise, as an invitation to renew the dialogue between the two superpowers.

This offer, which we can describe as somewhat unexpected, is perhaps not directly connected with Soviet Marshal Tolubko's revelation that the Soviet Union also possesses new MX-type missiles, though it is known, however, that the superpowers tend to offer talks to each other most often when they judge that they have achieved the appropriate balance of power in the field of the arms race or when one of them enjoys a certain advantage in this respect. At any rate, however it may seem that nothing has changed in the Soviet assessments of Reagan's policy, Moscow seems to expect already that Reagan will continue to be U.S. president over the next 4 years and that sooner or later it will have to be in contact with him. On the other hand, Moscow is made increasingly uncomfortable by U.S. accusations that it is avoiding the talks which it is itself proposing, such as, for instance, talks on the demilitarization of space. The Soviet Union energetically denies this, as is shown by the PRAVDA article a few days ago, in which it is categorically stated that it is the United States which does not want to have talks on banning the use of space for military purposes. The Americans have not reacted to PRAVDA's accusations and it also remains to be seen how they will interpret and react to Leonid Zamyatin's offer on the need to renew the dialogue between the two superpowers.

ALIA, CAMI PRAISE YOUTH AT COMMEMORATION RALLY

AU091019 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 9 Aug 84

["The 40th Anniversary of the 1st Congress of the Albanian Anti-Fascist Youth Union Celebrated Enthusiastically -- The Greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha Is Received With Great Joy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 9 (ATA) -- The 40th anniversary of the 1st Congress of the Albanian Antifascist Youth Union was celebrated in the plain in Lirez, Skrapar District, yesterday before noon. It was a beautiful celebration of the youth and of all in the series of celebrations in the jubilee year of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

A broad popular rally was organised at 10 o'clock. Apart from the former delegates, it was also attended by veterans and cadres of youth organisations in the districts and military units, young men and women from all over the country, a part of whom marched on the road traversed 40 years ago by the delegates.

Present were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the delegate of the Central Committee of the party, the alternate member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, members of the Central Committee of the party and government, leading cadres of the central mass organisations, leading cadres of party and state power in the district and guests from other districts.

The opening speech was made by the first secretary of the Central Committee of LYUA [Labor Youth Union of Albania] Mehmet Elezi.

Amidst the indescribable joy of the those present Comrade Ramiz Alia read out the message of greetings of the beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha addressed to the former delegates to the 1st Congress of the Albanian Anti-Fascist Youth Union.

I hail you, the former delegates to this congress, as well as the representatives of the younger generation who have come together with you to Helmes to take part in this memorable celebration, the message of greetings said among others. I would have liked very much to be amongst you there, where 40 years ago we worked for some months in the fold of the brave, patriotic and generous people not only of this village but of all the zones of Skrapar District.

You came to your congress in that unforgettable August, reported on the heroic battles you had fought and pledged to carry the struggle for the complete liberation of the country and the construction of new Albania through to the end. You kept your word: In the liberated homeland you constructed railway lines and plants, set up and ran schools, became cadres and served on different fronts to strengthen the party, the people's state power and our Army.

Hundreds of thousands of other youth have marched and are marching today on the road the party is leading them, on the road opened up by you and your heroic comrades, such as Qemal Stafa and Misto Mame, Manush Alimani, and Kastriot Muco, Margarita Tutulani, Ajet Xhindoli and many others who laid down their lives for their happy days.

The Labour Youth Union of Albania has come from one congress to another with fresh achievements in the field of the industrial, agricultural, educational, political-ideological and cultural-scientific development. We are proud of our ever courageous youth who are presistent in work and study and vigilant in defence of the victories of socialism and Marxism-Leninism. We have a youth who is as pure as the air and crystal water of the mountains where you have gathered. You, the wonderful youth of Albania will remain like that for ever, sound, energetic and revolutionary, immune from every disease that has plaguedwhole contingents of youth in the capitalist and revisionist countries.

Further on the greeting stresses: You celebrated the 40th anniversary of the first congress of your militant organisation in a revolutionary atmosphere that has engulfed the working class, the cooperativist peasantry, the youth, women, young and old in our country, in order to look forward to the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the establishment of the people's power with as many achievements as possible. United more than ever round the party our youth see to the great celebration of the 40th anniversary of the liberation with pride and many victories, being ready to engage into other great battle. The party has entrusted the youth with the historic task of carrying forward the torch of the revolution and socialism, of the defence of socialist homeland through vigilance and blood. I am convinced that as always, you will remain vanguard fighters, closely linked with the people, brave, mature and unflinching in the struggle to loyally implement and defend the line of the party for the construction of socialism and the happiness of the generations of eternal youth.

The greeting of Comrade Enver Hoxha was listened attentively, aroused deep emotions and was received with fiery applauses and acclamations "Party Enver we are always ready" which continued for minutes on end.

Then the floor was taken by Comrade Foto Cami who brought the greetings of the Central Committee of the party and our beloved leader, Comrade Enver Hoxha personally. In his speech Comrade Foto Cami said among others: We are all gathered here today to share a great joy. The first youth congress was held in this plain 40th years ago. But the celebration of this anniversary is a joy not only for us who have come here but also for the entire youth, the people and the party. Therefore, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, our beloved leader and the respected teacher of the younger generation, I greet and wish you from the heart: happy the festivity.

The Albanian youth has always been patriotic, he said further on. The sentiments of patriotism have always been intense in the hearts of our youth. The name and honour of the homeland have been sacred for it; therefore it has spared nothing to carry them high. Its great spirit has been filled with the noble sentiments of love for freedom, justice and social progress. And the youth have fought and shed their blood in order to realize their beautiful dreams. But the communist party the brilliant epoch of the national liberation war, were needed to make possible the outburst of the energies, the invincible strength and its wisdom with all their vitality.

Since the first days of its life the party knew which way to take to enter the hearts of the youth and to fill up the vacuum created through centuries with the great communist ideal. By imbuing the youth with the communist ideas, the party opened up new prospects to it, taught it that a brilliant future belonging to them, was lying ahead, showed them the sure road to achieve it. The youth took immediately to this road and embarked upon it being conscious of the innumerable difficulties and sacrifices facing it in the future and placed itself under the leadership of the party because it found its truth in its line.

That is why the Albanian youth came chin up and chest out to the plain of Lirez. The delegates came from the partisan detachments which had written their history with blood, came from the guerrilla units of the cities, where under the nose of the enemies they carried out bold actions that made the enemies tremble in their den.

After speaking about the time when the congress was held, Comrade Foto Cami stressed that the speech by Comrade Enver Hoxha at the congress was of a very great help to it and was another expression of the continuous care of the party for the youth. The instructions he gave in the name of the CC of the party enlightened better the analysis that was made of the situation, the analysis of the achievements and the tasks facing the militant organisation of the Albanian Antifascist Youth Union. Alongside other factors, the great importance of this congress can be seen also in the new proportions that our national liberation war assumed at that period, when the number of the partisan detachments increased rapidly.

This congress is a moment of particular importance in the life of our youth not only because it synthesized their struggle till that time as a part of the whole struggle waged by our people under the leadership of the party but also because through its decisions it worked out a clear program with concrete tasks for the future.

Further on he spoke about the glorious road of the struggle and work of our heroic youth, during these 40 years, about the revolutionary actions that have enriched the history of our youth.

This glorious history, he said, is part of the history of the ceaseless struggle of the party and people for the liberation of the country and the socialist construction of the society. The party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have always appreciated the younger generation as a great force and militant reserve. The militant organisation of the LYUA itself is a deed of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha: The youth organisation is the bearer of the ideology, strategy and tactic of the party, of its correct line to the younger generation.

In vain our enemies, he said further on, see daylight dreams when they think about and hope for cracks in the unity between the generations in Socialist Albania. Their desires and efforts will never become a reality in Albania because the generations in our country are linked with each other through the common ideals of the freedom and independence, of socialism and communism, the common struggle and efforts for the flourishment of the country and the progress of the people, the unshakeable confidence in the triumph of revolution and Marxism-Leninism.

By celebrating today the 40th anniversary of your first congress of the youth, Comrade Foto Cami said in conclusion, we recall those stormy days and years of national liberation war, we commemorate the honour and glorious partisan epopee, we bow with respect before all those who laid down their lives in the prime of their youth and who, with their blood, strengthened the foundations of new Albania. We highly appreciated and preserve fanatically the brilliant traditions of this brilliant historic epoch, because they are an inexhaustible source of inspiration, which provide us with fresh energies to carry always forward the immortal deed of the party, the great cause of revolution and socialism.

The speech by Comrade Foto Cami was often puncutated by applauses and acclamations for our glorious party of labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

After the rally, according to the tradition created in such jubilee anniversaries, the former delegates went to the museum house and took the same seats just as 40 years ago.

In this warm atmosphere, Comrade Ramiz Alia took the floor. He expressed the joy and emotions for this meeting after 40 years, in the conditions when our homeland has marched forward and under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head has embarked on the brilliant road of socialism, on the road of allsided economic, political and social development of the general wellbeing of the people. We, the former delegates and all the youth and the generation of war time, he stressed, are chin up and chest out before the people because what we promised at that time, that we would be loyal fighters to the cause of the party and people, we kept honourably. Our strength lies in the party, in its ideas, in Marxism-Leninism, in the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Comrade Ramiz Alia, together with the former delegates, recalling the unforgettable days of the congress pointed out the complete conviction that our people under the leadership of the party would win, would liberate Albania. At that time we did not have among us professors, as we have today in this hall, either engineers, or physicians, scientists, distinguished workers. If we knew to march on this road, if we became valuable for the party and people, all of us, were inspired, educated, reared by the party, it elevated us ideologically and politically even from the viewpoint of the love for culture and science. When we say that we will march loyally on the road the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha lead us to, we may reiterate that we have won this firm confidence since the Congress of Helmes and we will keep the word we have given at that time even in the future, as long as we live.

We, the former delegates to the congress, which constitutes the greatest event on the history of the Albanian youth of all times, Comrade Ramiz Alia underlines, are happy today because we see that the younger generation of Albania continues to be in the forefront of the fighters for the construction of socialism, the right hnad of the party, it continues to be loyal to the party. He pointed out the paternal and constant care of the party to have always the youth in the forefront of the further development of all the sectors of production and culture, science, etc, so that it live up to the situations, have political clarity and be always master of the homeland. For all these we are joyful that the road the youth started here, is being promoted by the whole younger generation and under the leadership of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha is forging ahead the torch of the revolution, the torch of the Albanian Anti-Fascist Youth Union.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and all the former delegates affixed their signatures in the congress book.

This celebration will remain unforgetable to all the participants. The former delegates and the representatives of the younger generation embrace each other with longing and depart with the warmest greetings "good bye in other celebrations and anniversaries".

Greeted with exceptional cordiality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He dwelled on certain topical issues of our socioeconomic development, as well as on some of the most important tasks with which we are now coping. Comrade Todor Zhivkov also analyzed the basic factors of the aggravation in the international situation due to American imperialism.

The meeting was attended by Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN URBANY

AU091806 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received at the Eviksinograd Residence in Varna, Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party, who is vacationing in Bulgaria. During the talks, which were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two leaders briefed each other about the tasks now facing the BCP and the Luxembourg Communist Party. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized the BCP's steady, fraternal solidarity with the struggle of the Communists of Luxembourg in defending the democratic rights of the working people as well as for peace and social progress.

Special attention was devoted to the exacerbated international situation as a result of the militaristic policy of the United States and of its NATO allies. The great importance of the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as of the worldwide antimilitaristic movement was also emphasized.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Rene Urbany highly assessed the relations between the two parties and reaffirmed their readiness to further develop them on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the name of common communist ideals, of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades Dimitur Stanishev also attended the talks.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PROTOCOL -- The third session of the Bulgarian-Soviet Permanent Working Group for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation in the sectors of forestry, timber processing, and cellulose-paper industry concluded with the signing of a protocol at the Bulgarian Ministry of Forests and Forest Industry in Sofia. The work of the permanent group was positively evaluated. Satisfaction was expressed at the consultations held on the coordination of the Soviet and Bulgarian state plans in the fields of forest industry, timber processing, and cellulose-paper industry. The tasks for cooperation in 1985 were adopted at the session. The documents were signed by Tacho Iliev, deputy minister of forests and forest industry, and by Nikolay Tikchenko [as heard], deputy minister of timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 84 AU]

COUNCIL AMENDS HOUSING DISTRIBUTION PLAN

AU100729 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] In order to further fulfill the BCP December program and to raise the people's living standard, the Council of Ministers, together with the Fatherland Front National Council, the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, and the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, has adopted a major amendment and addendum to the regulation on distribution and sale of housing units so that homes can be secured on a priority basis for families with many children and for newly wed couples. As of the beginning of 1985, no less than 25 percent of all housing units built by the people's councils and respective departments will be reserved for young, newly wed families, with the exception of the housing fund provided to compensate the owners of expropriated property. The housing units included will not be one-room apartments as has been the case up to now. These housing units can not only be rented, but also purchased, according to the wish of the young newly wed couples. In classifying citizens according to their needs for housing, priority in all groups will be given to families with three children, while under equal conditions priority will be given to newly wed couples.

During the Ninth 5-Year Plan period conditions will gradually be established for ensuring each young, newly wed couple a two-room apartment a year after their wedding registration, while a three-room apartment will be given to families with numerous children no later than a year following the birth of a third child.

For this purpose the okrug people's councils executive committees will have to adopt programs no later than 31 December 1984. These programs will also have to determine the initial terms for the application of this approach in various conurbation system. A two-child family will have priority in being granted a large home.

The new regulations and their correct application by the people's councils and other respective organs, together with the active participation of public organizations, will create better conditions for the young newly wed couples and young families and for families with numerous children for the purpose of bringing up and educating more children.

ZHIVKOV MEETS WRITERS, LITERARY FIGURES

AU100340 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0300 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bulgarian writers greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov, our first party and state leader, with great enthusiasm in their Home of Creative Arts.

This meeting with Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, was the continuation of a noble tradition for our literary workers.

At this meeting, which is the 17th in a series, Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, spoke on the achievements of Bulgarian literature on the eve of celebrating the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in our country. He dwelled on the great, creative activities of all generations of literary workers and on the unity of Bulgarian writers rallied around the BCP's April policy.

Lyubomir Levchev presented our first party and state leader with the third edition of the poetic accountability report entitled "April Hearts," containing poems written on the occasion of meetings with Todor Zhivkov.

FRG'S GENSCHER: WEU'S REVIVAL, REVANCHISM DENIAL

LD091701 Prague CTK in English 1625 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn Aug 9 (CTK correspondent) -- West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a press conference here today attempted to advocate some basic aspects of the present foreign and military policy of the FRG Government, which worry both the socialist countries and the world public.

He especially tried to justify the military-political activation of the Western European Union, and openly admitted that the Bonn government was a major initiator of these efforts.

Genscher repeatedly emphasized that the "revival" of the Western European Union is to increase military action capability of West Europe and strengthen the NATO West European flank.

Asked about the officially demonstrated support for increasing revanchism in the Federal Republic of Germany Genscher responded, in contrast with cited examples, that allegedly no FRG minister has ever raised revanchist demands for a revision of the post-war borders in Europe.

WFTU APPEALS FOR SUPPORT OF USSR MIDEAST PLAN

LD091302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] issued a statement today appealing for a campaign to support the Soviet proposal to hold an international conference on a just and lasting settlement of the Near East conflict.

The statement says that the so-called separate agreements advocated by the United States have not resulted in the solution of the Near East crisis, at the root of which is the aggressive and expansionist policy of Zionism, supported by Washington. This is witnessed by Israel's barbaric invasion of Lebanon as well as by the policy of reprisals on Israeli-occupied Arab territories. The Soviet proposal points out that to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Near East an international conference must be held under the auspices of the UN, in which all interested countries would take part including the PLO, the USSR, the United States, and other countries that could contribute to the solution of the conflict. By turning down this proposal the U.S. and Israeli Governments are continuing their expansionist policy which not only exacerbates the situation in the region but also escalates the threat which the Near East conflict represents for world peace.

The Soviet proposal reflects the world public's desire to reach a settlement of the Near East conflict. The WFTU appeals to workers and their organizations the world over to undertake joint actions in support of the convocation of an international conference on a just and lasting settlement of the crisis in the Near East, which has already brought immense hardship to the peoples of Palestine and the other people of the region, and which represents a threat to world peace and security.

HAEBER, PCI'S COSSUTTA DISCUSS ARMS BUILDUP

LD091629 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1524 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- The representatives of the SED and the Italian Communist Party [PCI] have described a freeze on the escalation of arms as the main political priority at present. At a meeting in Berlin on Thursday, Herbert Haeber, SED Politburo member, and Armando Cossutta, PCI National Executive Committee member, stressed the need to oppose the imperialist course of arms buildup and confrontation and to bring about a change toward disarmament and detente. In this process, the collaboration of the communist and workers parties and of all forces that are genuinely interested in the preservation of peace is of decisive importance.

Haeber stressed in his conversation with Cossutta that the GDR is celebrating its 35th anniversary in unshakable fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries as a stable socialist state. In spite of all the resistance and maneuvers of the enemies of socialism over all the years, the GDR has become a firm cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe. Haeber pointed to the continuing dynamic economic development of the GDR in line with the economic strategy of the SED. Because all that we do is aimed at the welfare of the people, Haeber said, we respond to the increased danger of war created by the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other Western European states with additional efforts to strengthen socialism and to implement the peace program of the Warsaw Pact states. The GDR is working with all its strength to end the deployment of NATO first-strike weapons and reverse it, to prevent the militarization of space, and to reach an agreement on the renunciation of military force between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The GDR wants to use political dialogue to look for constructive ways to develop peaceful international political and economic relations, bearing in mind existing realities and the interests of all countries.

Cossutta paid tribute to the active role of the GDR in the struggle for peace in Europe and its many activities, especially recently, to promote political dialogue. He stressed the active involvement of the PCI in the peace struggle and against the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Comiso and against all nuclear arms.

SINDERMANN, IRAN'S INDUSTRIES MINISTER ON TIES

LD091847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1710 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- The governments of the GDR and Iran are interested in the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference. This was affirmed at a meeting in Berlin today by Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council, deputy chairman and People's Chamber president, and Iranian Industries Minister Mostafa Hashemi. The minister heads the Iranian Government delegation at the bilateral economic negotiations that began in Berlin today. In addition to the future development of relations between the GDR and Iran Sindermann and Hashemi also discussed the international situation. The GDR politician explained the GDR's foreign policy, which arises from concern for peace and which aims at making a side of the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community. Hashemi briefed Sindermann on the Iranian stance on the tense international situation. The two sides condemned the U.S. imperialist policy of force in the Middle East and in other parts of the world. They drew attention to the significance of their close cooperation in rebuffing the course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States and NATO, which is directed at hegemony and confrontation.

SED MEMBER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO ZIMBABWE CONGRESS

Honecker, SED Greetings

AU091712 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Aug pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message, signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the Second National Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] in Harare:

Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the SED Central Committee I convey to the Second National Congress of the ZANU-PF cordial greetings and best wishes for success.

The GDR working people are following with great sympathy the resolute struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the consolidation of their national independence, for overcoming the consequences of the exploitation over many years by imperialism and colonialism, and against the continuing aggressive destabilizing policy of the South African racsists' regime that is supported by U.S. imperialism and other NATO states.

The close, friendly relations between our two parties, states, and peoples, in which last year's visit to the GDR by Robert G. Mugabe, ZANU-PF president and Republic of Zimbabwe prime minister, marked a new high point of our cooperation, are the solid foundation for achieving together with all peaceful and anti-imperialist forces in the world new successes in the struggle for preserving world peace and warding off a nuclear inferno.

The SED Central Committee wishes the discussion of the Second National Congress of the ZANU-PF success, and assures ZANU-PF of its unbreakable solidarity.

Brasch at ZANU-PF Congress

LD091845 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, 9 Aug (ADN) -- At the Second National Congress of ZANU-PF on Thursday, the heads of foreign delegations made greetings addresses. Horst Brasch, SED Central Committee member, conveyed greetings from the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, general secretary. Brasch stressed that the relations beween the two parties have developed successfully, particularly since the visit by ZANU-PF President and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to Berlin and the fruitful talks with Erich Honecker. He paid tribute to the struggle of ZANU-PF for Zimbabwe's political independence and the efforts of the party of government in the construction of the Marxist-Leninist oriented social order. Mugabe thanked the head of the SED delegation and told the 6,000 delegates that his stay in the GDR had given him profound insights into the development of realized socialism.

LUANDA: SOME CARGO SAVED FROM MINE-DAMAGED SHIP

LD091738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Luanda, 9 Aug (ADN) -- For 11 days now, the crew of the GDR ship Arendsee has been involved in a self-sacrificing struggle to save its ship after it was seriously damaged on 30 July in a mine blast carried out by counterrevolutionary forces at dockyards near Luanda.

From the beginning, the crew of the Arendsee was given extensive help by the crew of the Soviet salvage ship Neotrazimiy, the crews of the GDR ships Blankensee and Rudolf Diesel and by the Angolan authorities. Through unselfish work, the collectives involved succeeded in saving some of the cargo in usable condition. The Arendsee was carrying exclusively food and other provisions urgently needed in Angola. With the support especially of the experts of the Soviet salvage ship they managed to repair one of the holes made in the hull by the blasts and to begin pumping out the water. The crew of the damaged ship and all the helpers pledged that the fight to save the ship would be continued, that the counterrevolutionaries would on no account succeed in stopping aid for the People's Republic of Angola.

SPACE INSTITUTE DEPUTY DETAILS SATELLITE WORK

LD091232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0406 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Aug (ADN) -- On 14 October 1969 the first satellite of the Intercosmos series was launched. It carried on board a GDR-built instrument to measure the sun's ultraviolet and X-ray radiation with an associated radio transmitter and power supply unit. Since that time 150 scientific appliances from the GDR have been operating in research rockets, satellites, spaceships, and space stations. These results of the cooperation of 10 socialist countries in the Intercosmos research partnership demonstrate what the GDR can do in terms of top performance in science and technology, Professor Ralf Joachim, deputy director of the Space Research Institute of the GDR Academy of Sciences, told ADN. "Close cooperation with leading USSR scientific institutions provided the basis for the steadily improving quality of the GDR's contribution to various sectors of space research and technology and their economic use." The Soviet Venus 15 and 16 deep space probes, which have been orbiting Venus for 10 months, carry infrared Fourier spectrometers designed and built by GDR scientists. The data they record is preprocessed in a GDR-built microprocessor and then transmitted to earth. An initial analysis has provided new knowledge about the temperature profile, composition, and physical processes in the Venus atmosphere. The GDR is taking part in the international Vega project, which the USSR is preparing with Intercosmos partners and scientific institutions in some West European countries to study Halley's Comet. The GDR will contribute technical devices and methods for processing images of the comet to be taken by a CCD television camera.

In the field of space technology and materials science, 10 experiments were carried out -- beginning with the space flight of Sigmund Jaehn in 1978 -- with Soviet and other scientists with the two Soviet crystal growing devices "splav 01" and "crystal." Some of the results were unexpected and conclusions were drawn from them in order to study experimental conditions on board orbital stations more closely. Space meteorology concentrates on the development of receiving and display devices for weather pictures and increasingly on using computer-aided picture evaluation. Institutions of the GDR Academy and Meteorological Service have developed high-resolution weather-picture receivers from the "WES 2" receiver for satellite weather pictures, which has proved itself well. The information thus available several times a day from geostationary and pole orbiting satellites will improve the range of data for weather forcasting. Image processing is the subject of another space discipline -- the remote sensing of earth. Since the relevant Intercosmos working group was set up in 1975, it has become a key point of GDR participation. Carl Zeiss Jena has made a significant contribution to the development of photographic multispectral techniques with its MKF-6 multispectral camera and its modified version for long-term use in orbital stations, MKF-6m, and in aircraft, MSK-4 as well as the development of a chain of appliances for optical analogue image-processing and evaluation. GDR scientists contributed to space communications by designing demodulators which improve color television reception via communications satellites in ground stations.

GENSCHER PRESS CONFERENCE ON SOVIET VISIT, ARMS

LD091952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The international roundup of "Evening Magazine" follows, which we start with a report from Bonn by Ivan Lipovecz. Our correspondent reports on today's press conference by the West German foreign minister: Genscher said he would meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in September, on the occasion of the UN General Assembly, and now the time of his fall visit to Warsaw is being set with the authorities in Poland. Hinting at Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG planned for September, Genscher said the following: For us, the relations of the two German states denote an organic part of European peace policy. The foreign minister reaffirmed the long-standing promise of the FRG Government that the Federal Republic would never manufacture nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, nor does it intend to produce conventional missiles and bombers. As is known, the ban on this was lifted in mid-July by the West European Union, and this decision met with very fierce criticism, primarily in the Soviet Union.

At the proposal of the FRG, the Common Market countries want to create institutional relations with the Central American states on the model of the agreement the EEC concluded earlier with the Southeast Asian countries belonging to the ASEAN organization. According to Genscher, the United States supports this proposal. The Common Market foreign ministers are preparing to meet their Central American colleagues in the Costa Rican capital. The invitation pertaining to this has reportedly been accepted by Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Genscher also announced another foreign policy proposal of Bonn. According to this, There will be efforts to renovate and fill with new content the work of the West Euorpean Union, which consists of seven countries, so that the West European member-states can make their voices heard with adequate emphasis in NATO, Genscher said.

NEMETH HOLDS TALKS WITH SPANISH CP POLITICIAN

LD061346 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 6 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, met Simon Sanchez Montero, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and member of its Secretariat, in the HSWP headquarters in Budapest Monday morning. The Spanish politician is spending his holiday in Hungary on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. In a cordial and comradely discussion sides exchanged briefs on the situation in the two countries, and the work and aims of the parties. Sides discussed world affairs and some major issues of the international communist movement and expressed readiness to promote relations between the parties. Present was Laszlo Kovacs, deputy head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the HSWP CC.

STATISTICAL OFFICE REPORTS ON 6-MONTH PRODUCTION

AU091403 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG Hungarian 8 Aug 84 p 10

[Text] According to Central Statistical Office data, industrial production (with the exception of small enterprises, small cooperatives, and other small organizations) exceeded the previous year's correspondong figures by 4 percent in the first half of 1984.

With the exception of mining, the production of all the major sectors has increased, that of the food industry to the greatest extent. Growth was above average in the electrical energy industry as well as the light industry. Sales of industrial products for domestic users increased moderately and those for export purposes more vigorously. Domestic sales increased for consumption, investment, and production purposes. The number of industrial employees decreased by 9,200, 0.6 percent. Productivity per employee increased by 4.6 percent. The extent of growth in production per labor hour was even greater.

The production of the construction-building industry, in accordance with the stipulations of the plan, was 6.2 percent less than last year. Included in this, the production of building-industry enterprises and cooperatives diminished and that of building-industry joint enterprises increased. The construction building industry employed 6,200 or 2.1 percent fewer people than in the same period last year.

During the 6-month period, 18,024 dwellings were built in the country, 2.8 percent more than during the first half of last year. Intensification of construction from private resources accounts for the increase, which was characteristic mainly in villages and provincial cities. At the same time, 3,637 dwellings have been liquidated [megszuntet], less than in the first half of last year.

Because of a dynamic increase in hog procurement, the sales of agricultural enterprises increased by 3.4 percent. Due to slow ripening of crops, 24 percent fewer plant products were procured than in the first 6 months of last year. The procurement of leguminous plants, vegetables, and fruit have decreased. Farmers' sales of live animals increased 11.3 percent; within this, hog procurement exceeded the previous year's level by 22.3 percent, while that of other slaughter animals (cattle, sheep, and poultry) lagged behind last year's level. The sales of animal products decreased by 2.8 percent, mainly because of a decline in egg and wool procurement.

Retail trade turnover increased by 9.2 percent at current prices and 0.5 percent at comparable prices. Only the sales volume of miscellaneous industrial commodities increased (by 3.2 percent); the store sales of foodstuffs and nonessential consumer goods and the turnover in clothing decreased by 1.1 percent. Turnover in the catering industry decreased 4.1 percent.

During the half-year, 68.3 billion forints were made available for investment, 1.1 percent less than a year ago. The decrease was characteristic of enterprise investments (2.8 percent); somewhat more (1.3 percent) was spent on state investments than in the first half of last year.

Figures for first half of 1984 (in terms of percentages of the corresponding period of the previous year):

State and Cooperative Industry

Volume of gross production value:	
Industry, overall	104.0
Metallurgy	103.2
Machine industry	103.4
Chemical industry	103.5
Building material industry	101.0
Light industry	104.4
Food industry	108.0
Industry, excluding the food industry	103.2
Number of people employed	99.4
Gross output per employee	104.6
Employees' monthly average wages	106.0

Construction Building Industry	
Building industry production	93.8
Number of employees	97.9
Employees' monthly average wages	106.0
Foreign Trade (at current prices)	
Imports	105.7
Exports	110.5
Retail Trade Turnover (at current prices)	
Foodstuffs and nonessential consumer goods	107.6
Clothing	108.5
Miscellaneous industrial goods	110.9
Procurement	
Vegetable products	76.0
Live anumals	111.3
Animal products	97.2
Achievement of Transportation Enterprises	
Goods transported (on the basis of ton-kilometer)	102.3
Long-distance passenger transportation (on the basis of passenger-kilometer)	101.4
The population's cash income from central funds*	112.3
Consumer price index	108.4
Of this the 1984 price change	104.4

*Because of accretion [halmozodas] and the allotment of a portion of incomes to enterprise expenditures, the dynamics of nominal cash incomes are approximately 3 percent less than the dynamics of the population's cash incomes.

PLAN FULFILLMENT FOR LAST 3 YEARS DISCUSSED

AU092053 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 8 Aug 84 p 1, 4

[Analysis of the Central Statistical Office]

[Text] The Statistical Publishing Enterprise has published a comprehensive analysis entitled: "Principle Processes of the People's Economy," which reviews how production and consumption, investments, exports, and imports, the people's economy and enterprise income, employment, wages, personal incomes, purchasing power, and the consumption of the population developed in the first 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

The analysis concludes that the main tendencies of economic development are in line with the trends approved at the 12th party congress: The foreign economic trade balance of the country has improved, and the population's standard of living has not decreased. Foreign economic stabilization could be achieved only by limiting domestic consumption; that is why there was a need for a decrease in imports and an increase in exports. In order to improve the international balance of payments, there has been an 11 percent decrease in the number of investments since 1980; the present level equals that of 1976. In 1982, for the first time in 10 years, there was an export surplus of 6.8 billion forints, and in 1983, a surplus of 17.6 billion forints.

In 1983, national income developed according to the plan. The determining majority -- some two-thirds -- continued to be supplied by industry and agriculture, although the value of the latter, due to unfavorable weather, decreased somewhat last year compared to previous years. The production of state industry slightly increased; that of cooperative industry, however, decreased 5.2 percent due to a decrease in demand, problems connected to material supply, and staff problems.

The small ventures, enterprises and private business work partnerships, achieved production valued at 4.6 billion forints last year.

Inventories were rather low last year, considerably smaller than in previous years. This in itself does not present problems because regulators and the incentive system, too, prefer a lower level of inventories. It is a problem, however, that stocks of products of principal importance and of export goods decreased. It is characteristic of the inventory management of the industrial and trade enterprises and cooperatives in the last 2 years that they greatly decrease their inventories in the first three quarters of the year and then greatly increase them in the last quarter. These severe fluctuations impede the normal pace of production and marketing.

The data on employment and the number of personnel show that there has been a gradual decrease in the number of active wage earners since 1976. There were 4,935,000 people working on 1 January of this year, 35,000 fewer than a year before, and the number of workers is 80,000 less than at the start of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. The largest decrease in personnel is in the building industry: 9 percent in 3 years; and in industry: some 5 percent; there are also fewer people employed in transport and commerce. There has also been a decrease in the number of technical workers, and accounting and office workers, while in management, economic, and health and cultural work places, there are some 6 percent more people employed than 3 years ago. In the last 3 years considerably more people changed work places than before: 547,000 in 1980; in the following 2 years, 608,000 and 609,000 respectively; 80 percent of them were manual workers. The fluctuation decreased slightly only in the building industry, but it increased in all other branches of the people's economy, particularly in agriculture, where it increased 42 percent.

The majority of the changes in work place were the decision of the workers, the employer being the initiator in only 4-7 percent of the cases. The efforts aimed at the rational overseeing of manpower, at organized regrouping, have not yet brought noteworthy results.

The supplying of the population with public utilities has considerably improved. In the first 3 years of the plan period, 380,000 dwellings were linked to the water system and, thus, potable drinking water now reaches more than 2.3 million families' houses. In the past 3 years, 75 communities have been linked to the gas supply network; thus, the number of connected communities has increased to 227. Gas networks are planned or are already under construction at an additional 73 locations.

The development tasks of the health services could not be completely fulfilled in the last 3 years. Medical services, however, can be said to be more efficient than before. As a result of health service institutions' integration, there are fewer cases of superfluous tests, diagnostics have become unified, and partly due to this, the time of treatment for bedridden patients has somewhat decreased and the waiting time for hospitalization reduced.

In education the placement of kindergarten-age children improved at faster rate than planned. In the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan up to now, the number of kindergarten places increased 7 percent.

At present, 455,000 children are attending kindergarten, 87 percent of kindergarten-age children. The crowdedness in general schools did not decrease, because, as a result of the large number of children born in the middle of the seventies and now coming of school age, the number of general children increased by more than 100,000. It is true that there are still an average of some 30 children per class.

AGRICULTURAL MINISTER ON FOOD PRODUCTION

AU081304 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food: "Food Production and Economic Macromanagement"]

[Text] We consider the development of economic macromanagement in the agricultural branches a steady task that has had and continues to have considerable crossroads, like the 1967-68 period, when we took important steps in our branches on the road to developing the necessary conditions for independent management. Our results prove the correctness of the decisions made at that time. Let me refer only to the fact that, with the steady carrying out of agricultural policy, the increase in agricultural production accelerated and at the same time became more systematic than it was in the earlier system of production according to instructions. In recent years -- and this is a great achievement -- in addition to the steady, good domestic supply, the exports of agricultural units increased four times faster than the rate of production. In this period, our branches' contribution to the national income increased, and with the exception of last year, a year of drought, the profit made by our agricultural units increased year by year.

All this took place in a period when economic regulations dictated more and more severe conditions for production. The agricultural producer prices in the previous 4 years increased almost 20 percent, and the prices of industrial materials and agricultural means increased almost 40 percent. In addition to material-technological conditions making production more expensive, agriculture's budget payments in the last 5 years increased considerably faster than did state support.

Branch Particularities

However, we face many tasks both today and in the future. We have a lot to do in production development and in improving the economic efficiency of production. Therefore, the development of resources that can be revealed through the further development of management is indispensable in our branches, because the resources of our development are being exhausted; maintaining the restricting measures of recent years -- above all the import restrictions, the limits on investments, and the curbing of individual initiative -- would endanger the exploitation or even safeguarding of our production potential. It would mean a halt in the technological-material development of the next plan period that could be rectified only with difficulty. Therefore we agree that rather than steps aimed at the distribution of goods, we need steps encouraging their increase.

In planning and concrete implementation of these steps we are adjusting to the general principles and solutions of the further development of the regulation system, but we also cannot disregard the assertion of requirements that are different from the general ones, requirements that emerge from branch peculiarities and the agricultural policy.

Hungary's natural endowments are favorable for agricultural production. A large proportion of the country's surface area -- more than 70 percent -- is arable land on which almost all the useful cultures of the temperate climate zone can grow. This huge source of power cannot be left uncultivated; its utilization is both worthwhile and our responsibility.

The many sectors of agriculture and even food industry are, in many respects, determining factors. The state agricultural enterprises make up some 20 percent of agricultural production, the production cooperatives make up almost 50 percent, and one-third is made up by household and small-scale producers representing all strata of the population. In processing, along with the so-called ministerial food industry, the council food industry is playing an increasingly large role, and there is also the cooperative and state agricultural enterprises' food-processing industry.

The production structure of our agricultural plants is also special. Along with the variety of plant cultivation and animal husbandry, the auxiliary activity spreading from the different branches of industry -- the food industry representing the greatest proportion -- to other industrial branches, to the trades and services, is fulfilling an indispensable requirement of the people's economy. These auxiliary activities make up 35 percent of agriculture's overall enterprise production value.

Although an increasing amount of food production is for export, three-quarters of the food produced, raw or processed, is used by the domestic population. Therefore, our responsibility in the standard of living policy is considerable.

Agricultural production, in spite of the industrial style of production, is an activity requiring live labor. Its size differs in different branches and sectors, depending on production, from annual harvest to annual harvest and from season to season. It is a fact, however, that the proportion of expenses connected with live labor, compared both to other expenses and profits, considerably exceeds the people's economy average.

On the Road to Development

Following the introduction of the economic management reform in 1968, the new elements of management in agriculture spread faster and more generally in many cases. This happened probably also because the cooperative sector in agriculture is of great importance. In the course of further development of management, we wish to adjust to requirements based in many respects on the experience gained in cooperatives.

As a result of the particularities of our branches, the official price system is steadily maintained in the area of food management. The producer prices must continue to be based on domestic investments; the evaluation of export markets, however, must play a considerably larger role in the formation of price proportions and price differences.

In order to increase the orienting role of prices, it is necessary to increase the role played by prices in the economic regulators, and the flexibility of the price system must be strengthened. Along with the further development of the qualification methods, the assertion of harmony between prices and quality must be increased.

However, we consider a more consistent assertion of the principle of quality-adjusted prices an important requirement in the case of industrial materials used in agriculture. Since 70 percent of the materials used in large agricultural enterprises is already not of agricultural origin, their quality -- let us say, their competitiveness -- is increasingly also determining the competitiveness of agriculture. The rate of reducing state support connected with the means of production is also largely determined by this qualitative factor. It is necessary to change the tendency according to which the price of the means of production is close to the world standard but their quality falls behind in many cases.

Next year our real price measures will be determined by the size of the expected surplus expenses. We are striving for our branches' production units to reduce these surpluses as much as possible.

There is need for improvement of profitability in certain critical branches -- where production and cultivation zeal has fallen back markedly -- through a fairly small reorganization of branch incomes. We refer here, first of all, to the production conditions of slaughtering sheep and cattle, sugar beet, several vegetables, and fruit.

In agriculture, as a result of differing natural endowments within management, there are considerable differences in the level of management; therefore, income differences among certain large enterprises are considerable, due to objective reasons. This fact and the fact that the production structure differs considerably from farm to farm and area to area, demand many different forms of income regulations.

According to my opinion, the centrally determined wage-rate regulation should be eliminated as early as the beginning of next year because this preserve the earlier methods and solutions of management. We propose other forms, proved by experiments, for general introduction. We do this in order that our enterprises and production cooperatives, based on their own decisions, can choose -- of course, for several years -- from among different forms the one which, under their conditions, promises to be the most suitable for mobilizing production resources.

Incentive Regulation

Currently many different kinds of income regulation systems coexist in the people's economy. Their unification, their mutual approach clearly cannot be a self-contained task. In the cases, however, where the identity of conditions for competition or helping vertical cooperation (integration) requires this, we must act without delay. In this spirit, in our branches -- agriculture and food industry -- along with unified management, we consider as important the operation, as quickly as possible, of a unified income regulation system.

For the sake of the development of intensive cultures and as a result of wage expenses higher than the industrial average, we do not consider the further increase in the price of live labor a suitable road in defending certain branches of the food industry. In the horticultural branches -- grapes, fruit, and vegetables -- we cannot harm the large enterprises' conditions of competition.

The current tax system of agriculture is basically functioning well. We wish to maintain taxation on the interest in gross profits, but with certain modifications. With the changes we are striving, first of all, for a more just bearing of burdens. The taxation of small-scale agricultural production has basically proved itself, and we do not intend to change it. Our earlier negative experiences and the not negligible role played by this sector in the domestic supply warn us of this.

We agree with gradual but differentiated decrease of supports connected with production and consumption. As far as consumer price supports are concerned, this is first of all a political issue connected above all with our standard of living policy, and I do not intend to deal with this in detail. Our basic position is that a justified measure of the increase in production expenses, within the framework of the people's economy plan, must, after all, be reflected in consumer prices.

The situation is more complex in the case of direct and indirect supports with production. The existence of this support circle, making up 14 billion forints, is justified partially by the already mentioned high price and often reproachable quality of the means of production used by agriculture, and partially by the low profit content of the purchasing prices. Considering that these fundamental reasons cannot be eliminated in the near future, and in addition, in view of the struggle against inflation, we do not wish to burden the producer and consumer prices with the reduction of subsidies; we are making a concrete proposal for the reduction of subsidies only in a narrow circle.

We are handling the support of enterprises of unfavorable conditions as a separate circle of problems of great importance. Starting from the premise that we also need the products emerging from this circle of enterprises, and that we must care for the source of livelihood of the population living here, we regard this element of our support system as stable and to be maintained in the long term.

The profit content of agricultural prices is low, and in many branches it does not supply cover for reproduction on an increasing scale. Therefore, the support of sveral agricultural investments will be necessary in the long term, too.

New Enterprise Forms

Concerning the shaping of new enterprise management forms, the direction and spirit of our efforts are based on the favorable experience gained in the production cooperative movement. On the basis of this, we took steps in the recent years toward modernizing the organizational system. Thus, for instance, the structure of the State Farms Center was modified, we eliminated several trusts and large national enterprises, and we reorganized the management of forestry. A part of the institutions and research institutions serving agriculture were given an enterprise form that enable more independence and greater possibility of mobility. The developed proportion of large, medium, and small enterprises supplies an adequate framework for flexible adjustment to the market's changing requirements.

In the new phase of modernization of the organizational system in our branches, from among 1,800 units pursuing economic activity we must decide on the management type of 240-250 state enterprises. According to our conception, we will place in the administrative management from 8-10 enterprises whose supplying activity in certain branches covers the whole country. We are planning to place 60-80 enterprises in the enterprise council management form, taking into consideration the circle of activity, the staff, the area proportion, and the possibilities of operation of the self-governing form.

The remaining 160-170 enterprises would be placed in the category of management by a leadership elected by the collective where, according to our belief, the widest circle of self-government can be implemented.

The changes can be well adjusted to the activity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, and our experiences prove that the enterprises are able to make use of the greater independence. We consider it extraordinarily important that every unit pursuing economic activity in our branches understand the essence of the changes: boosting our production and management, and shaping production activity so that it really reaches a high level. In order to achieve this, the rethinking and development of the enterprise internal operational mechanism is absolutely necessary.

The development of the economic macromanagement system and modernization of enterprise and cooperative organization will bring the expected results and will successfully serve our economic policy goals if we win the support of the workers of our branches for all our steps. According to my experience, our goals express their strivings, too, and we can draw strength from this for fulfilling our tasks.

ROLE OF SMALL TRADESMEN IN COMMERCE DISCUSSED

AU091340 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] The private groceries, boutiques, and pavillions have evidently increased in number both in Budapest and in the provinces in recent years. Their number has almost doubled in the last 4 years. Csaba Egerszegi discussed with Erno Szilkovacs, chairman of the National Organization of Small Tradesmen, their role in the supply of the population, their tasks, and their role in socialist commerce.

[Egerszegi] How many small tradesman are working in the country and what was the reason for the rapid increase in their number?

[Szilkovacs] At present, we have on our records 23,500 small tradesmen. Prior to the eighties, the number of small tradesmen, with small fluctuations, was 10-12,000. The increase in entrepreneurial zeal was basically encouraged by the economic policy. Political and state decisions and the regulations and other measures based on them contributed to the opening of small tradesmen's stores. In the last 3 years, particularly last year, the increase was greater than previously expected. The strong development of supplementary, ancillary economic enterprises was instrumental in all this. The natural partners of small enterprise production -- small trade, economic business work partnerships -- are the small tradesmen operating under similar conditions. If we take into consideration that in 1983 there was a considerable development of the activity of the small tradesmen and the independent -- that is, not belonging to an enterprise -- business work partnerships, then this in itself justifies the increase of 4,200 in the number of small tradesmen last year.

They Improve the Supply

[Egerszegi] How does it exert an influence on the supply of the population?

[Szilkovacs] In commerce, the small shops with one or two employees can be operated most efficiently as individual or family ventures. Their operation is not economical for the large state enterprises. Therefore, they closed these small shops in the hundreds. Well, since 1980 there has been an increase of 8,800 in the number of small tradesmen's shops. This meant a network development of some 20,000 square meters in Budapest alone. This development means a lot, especially in a situation where state and cooperative investments in domestic trade have been reduced. The great majority of the recently opened shops are decorated culturally and esthetically, and improve the shopping conditions.

This process has been equally important in the provincial settlements and the towns. One-third of the small tradesmen, 7,200, are operating in villages. They are also playing an indispensable role today in the supply of holiday resorts. And it is even more important that the foodstuff small tradesmen operating in the villages and small settlements assure unequivocally the basic supply.

[Egerszegi] What is the small tradesmen's share in the turnover?

[Szilkovacs] Our small tradesmen purchased goods valued at 6.4 billion forints from the so-called central pool of goods, especially from large-scale trade. This is 1.4 percent of the yearly retail trade turnover, thus not a considerable proportion. Statistics have been recording this figure for a long time, whereas only a quarter of the entire turnover of the small retail tradesmen derives from central sources. The greater part of the purchases is supplied by small enterprise production: in garment and technical professions -- small trade, business work partnerships, small-scale cooperatives; in the vegetable and fruit business -- the household farms and the products purchased from the population. According to the estimation of the Central Statistical Office, the small tradesmen's entire turnover made up 26 billion forints last year. Thus the private sector's share of the small trade turnover reaches 5 percent.

Procuring Possibilities

[Egerszegi] The buyers often complain that the small tradesmen, exploiting the tensions arising from supply problems, are buying up the shortage goods and selling them at disproportionately high prices, with a dishonest profit. These phenomena annoy the buyers with justification.

[Szilkovacs] The National Organization of Small Tradesmen, as an interest-representing organ, is taking a stand against such abuses in defense of the large majority. The abuses experienced in building materials, automobile spare parts, and in the toy business are casting a bad light on the honestly working small tradesmen. The Domestic Trade Ministry, in the course of its supervision, took severe steps in such matters. I must add, however, that the frequency of these unfavorable phenomena, according to our opinion, is no bigger than that experienced in the state and cooperative trade. At the same time, the irregularities are of a different nature. Their greater part derives from so-called document laxity, when there is no bill which could prove the product's source. But I dare say our tradesmen are often in a dilemma: The artisans simply do not give bills.

[Egerszegi] Although the private tradesmen's share of the retail trade turnover is small, they compel state commerce to compete with them in some areas. Are the conditions of the competitions equitable? What problems must small tradesmen overcome in the course of their daily work?

[Szilkovacs] It is something that is closely linked to competitive conditions: Their greatest problem is the procurement of commodities. They come into a conflicting situation daily in this respect. First of all, they are greatly interested in serving buyers as well as possible, because they live from that. The population expects them to sell even goods that are not availabe elsewhere. At the same time, it is considerably more difficult for them to procure goods than it is for the stores of state retail commerce. For instance, the Piert enterprise does not even sell tissues where private tradesmen can buy them. Nor does the trial enterprise sell its fishing gear, which is greatly in demand.

There are also central restrictions with regard to purchase. They apply to a large portion of commodities imported from capitalist countries; with the exception of certain foodstuffs, commodities imported by large-scale commerce cannot be passed on to private tradesmen. There are products that they can buy only on a commission basis, such as building materials and motor car components.

[Egerszegi] Why are private stores full of imported cosmetics and car parts in spite of this?

[Szilkovacs] They stem from other sources of acquisition: ustoms-cleared commodities brought in by tourists or received as gifts can be bought from the population. As for car parts, they let small artisans produce these. Unfortunately, commodities acquired in an illegal manner complement all these.

[Egerszegi] How many small tradesmen have abandoned their activity or gone bankrupt?

[Szilkovacs] More of them have gone bankrupt than ever. Not everyone's calculations work out. Last year 3,500 stores closed, that is, 18 percent of the operational tradesmen closed their shutters. Previously, this ratio ranged from 10 to 12 percent. At the same time, it is true that our tradesmen adapt flexibly to the requirements of the population and the possibilities. If something does not succeed, they open a store in another trade. Nonetheless, every such venture involves great risk. Many people are inclined to forget this; the public learns only about outstanding incomes.

[Egerszegi] Remaining with incomes, please tell me the experiences you have had in this connection.

[Szilkovacs] There is a fairly great dispersion according to corporation and trade. The monthly average income of tax-paying private tradesmen ranges around 8,000 forints. They will pay taxes amounting to 370 million forints into the state coffers this year, 17 percent more than last year. Reverting to incomes, the above-mentioned figures pertain to legal, not concealed incomes. One must judge differently illegal incomes and those that are outstanding, but are nevertheless obtained and taxed, under legal conditions. For instance, there are seven private tradesmen who pay taxes on incomes exceeding 900,000 forints. And the fact that not only in the hardware-technical, fuel, and building materials trade is it possible to obtain outstanding incomes is exemplified by the existence of a grocer who has a taxable annual income of over 500,000 forints. Of course, only a few obtain such or similar income. The average is an annual 95,000 forints. The majority, two-thirds of the tradesmen, pay taxes on an income of 60,000-160,000 forints, and the annual income of approximately one-fourth of them is below 60,000 forints. Only those tradesmen families who, after a considerable investment, have been operating well over many years, and have three or four members of the family spending 1-12 hours of the day working at the store obtain particularly high incomes.

[Egerszegi] Can one expect the private sector of commerce to further develop and expand in the future?

[Szilkovacs] There can no longer be any question of the extensive growth experienced in the last 3 years. Considerably more stores offering dry goods for sale can hardly earn a living in Budapest, for instance. The market sets a limit on the opening of additional stores. Whoever opens a store not corresponding to demand goes bankrupt.

The consequence of the rapid growth of their numerical strength is the fact that there are many inexperienced, newly fledged tradesmen who have yet to learn the trade. In the long run, those fare well and are able to ensure their livelihood who work honestly and do not want to get rich quickly. The latter is not tolerated by our society. However, decent private tradesmen will be needed in the future as well; the population counts on their work.

SOLDIERS TRAIN ON CIVILIAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

AU091459 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 8 August on page 5 carries an 800-word interview given by Lieutenant Colonel Istvan Szamosi, "at the Political Department of the Territorial Rear Defense Command" to NEPSZAVA's Attila Schmidt, on the participation of the technical construction military units in civilian construction projects.

Pointing out that these units have been engaged in the "most important investments' construction over the 20 years since their establishment," Szamosi speaks about the special training these units receive, as they are composed of "full-fledged soldiers who, in the case of war, have the responsibility of restoring damaged public constructions that are of vital importance." Among the large projects these units have been involved in, Szamosi mentions the new subway line and the nuclear power station in Paks. As to the production value of their activity, "in the 20 years of their existence, it is valued at more than 43 billion forints."

The construction sites these units are directed to are generally determined by the respective ministries and the National Planning Office, and the enterprises "take care of professional guidance and the place of work." As to the remuneration these soldiers recieve, "they get 35-40 percent of the wages due them according to the collective agreement" because they are self-sufficient units; the remainder is spent on upkeep.

According to Szamosi, these units are mainly made up of professional workers, conscripts, and enterprise engineers doing their military service, but also include untrained people. Some of them "can even obtain trained worker status in the course of their military service in these units."

As to the social aspects of the activity, Szamosi mentions that in selecting the soldiers, "they also take into consideration elderly parents or spouses who are in a difficult material situation, because the soldiers can support their families from their wages."

BRIEFS

MSZMP'S DEAK TO CONGO - At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, Laszlo Deak, member of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, left for Brazzaville where he will represent the Hungarian party at the Congress of the Congolese Labor Party. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jul 84 p 8 AU]

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION VISIT -- An Egyptian delegation, led by Abdul Latif Hafez Ismail, state secretary of the Planning Ministry, visited Hungary from 16 to 22 July to study Hungarian planning practices. The delegation was received by Istvan Hetenyi, finance minister, and Bela Szikszai, chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 84 p 8 AU]

PRESS REVIEW ON U.S. LIFTING OF SANCTIONS

LD061207 Warsaw PAP in English 1104 GMT 6 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, August 6 -- In a commentary on Ronald Reagan's latest decision to lift some of the restrictions against Poland, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"One can hardly resist a feeling that the American decision to lift only some of the restrictions, prepared during a disproportionally long time in relation to its contents, in no way was aimed to create full and real bases for an improvement in relations between the U.S. and Poland. It was meant to serve ad-hoc propaganda and political ends, to create an impression that our state allegedly 'owes' the Amnesty Law to American pressure."

"The road to improved relations between Poland and the United States is not closed, and it was not the Polish Government that mounted obstacles and barriers on it. However, any dialogue is conditional on a change in the hitherto anti-Polish and unrealistic policy of the U.S. Government towards Poland. The White House's latest decisions are by no means a sign of the American Administration's readiness to take up such a dialogue," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

Writing on the same subject, TRYBUNA LUDU said: "It is clear to every impartial observer what the restrictions go bankrupt. Hence, Ronald Reagan resorts to steps with the help of which he wants: firstly -- to suggest that the natural, Polish-built process of normalisation in our country should be owed to him, and secondly -- to create an illusion that he is gradually withdrawing the restrictions.

"Also, Washington continues to emit its notorious, arrogant, hegemonist tone, reflected both in the statement itself, and in the 'commentaire' which are not accidental, after all.

"We repeated many a time and we continue to repeat: In order to restore normal relations between Poland and the U.S. -- relations which have been damaged not by us -- there is a necessity for a full, quick and unconditional removal of all discriminative and hostile acts towards our country, giving up all kinds of interference in our internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, building mutual relations on the principle of full equality and respect for the partner, and finally -- creating conditions for compensating us for the sustained losses," TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

Referring to the Polish Government's stance embodied in the note of last November 3, which spoke of Poland's full right not to ask, but to demand, in the firmest way, an immediate cancellation of the American restrictions, without any preconditions, and a compensation for losses sustained as a result of those restrictions, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said:

"President Reagan's decisions, conveyed to the Polish Government on August 2 this year, are but a small step towards meeting those justified demands. They carry [word indistinct] an announcement of further attempts at interference in Polish internal affairs.

"We cannot express satisfaction at Reagan's decisions. We are not going to chant 'hosanna' at the President's generosity, since we have never asked anybody for any generosity, whereas we demand what falls to Poland by right. Everything that is Poland's due. The compensation as well, without any preconditions," said ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI.

GENSCHER ON PLAN TO VISIT; GDR-FRG RELATIONS

LD101159 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] The ZYCIE WARSZAWY correspondent in Bonn reports that FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher held a press conference devoted to numerous aspects of East-West relations and the prospective directional trends of activities of West German diplomacy. The head of West German diplomacy talked, among other things, about relations with Poland, which, as he said, signify one of the most important aspects of the FRG's foreign policy. Pointing out that regular dialogue with socialist states, including Poland, benefits the whole of Europe, Genscher showed a renewed interest in paying a visit to our country. He said this matter is the subject of diplomatic talks between Bonn and Warsaw.

Giving an assurance of the will for good relations with the socialist states, and the intention to respect the obligations resulting from the FRG's so-called Eastern treaties, Genscher attempted at the same time to neutralize or play down provocative, openly revisionist declarations by well-known CDU/CSU politicians. Bonn's foreign minister also referred to the planned visit to Bonn by the GDR leader, Erich Honecker, stressing the community of responsibility of both German states, and coming out in favor of a joint initiative by the FRG and the GDR to promote international consolidation and substantiation of the principle of states' refraining from using force.

He also said that he will be meeting Andrey Gromyko in New York when the UN General Assembly meets.

CHAN SI-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

Departs 9 Aug

LD091238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] The PRK Government delegation led by Premier Chan Si has ended its official visit of friendship to our country. The guests were seen off at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski. In a joint communique published at the end of the visit both sides stressed the great significance of dialogue and of making efforts aimed at returning to a policy of detente and agreement in the world. Premier Chan Si also expressed recognition of Poland's difficulties and consistent policy serving the idea of peace and cooperation. Chan Si invited Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official friendly visit to Kampuchea.

Relations Reviewed

LD091858 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] From 4 days we have informed you about the PRK delegation's stay in our country. Although it may seem that this was just another visit, the conclusions it puts forward are different and special. We have been visited by the premier of a distant state, of a country with a different culture and it might seem that, apart fom a common future, the building of socialism, there were not many elements in common. Not so. We are linked by a very similar past: Both Poland and Kampuchea have experienced the crime of genocide: We during the Nazi [words indistinct] Kampuchea during the cruel rule of the Khmer Rouge regime.

Now, after the liberation and the removal of the Khmer Rouge, the independence of the state is curtailed by American imperialism, the same imperialism which imposed restrictions on Poland, solely because both states want to decide their fate themselves, the same United States, which feels itself predestined to protect human rights throughout the whole world, protect and arm counterrevolutionary gangs, support foreign aggression against an independent state, block Kampuchea's acceptance into the UN, and isolate the state in the international arena. Poland and Kampuchea, states so far apart, are united in their common future and are equally rabidly attacked by world imperialism, the same imperialism which provides spiritual nourishment for German revisionists and revanchists. That is what, apart from the outlining of future areas of cooperation, comes to the fore after the visit that ended today.

GERTYCH, DELEGATES VISIT BRAZIL, DISCUSS TRADE

LD091927 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polich 1700 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] A Polish parliamentary delegation led by Sejm Vice Marshal Zbigniew Gertych has held talks in Brazil on possibilities of expanding Polish-Brazilian trade. During meets in Brasilia the international situation was also discussed, and it was stressed that interparliamentary contacts may contribute to improving the world political climate.

TERMS FROM DEBT RESCHEDULING TALKS 'FAVORABLE'

LD021458 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 2 -- Terms settled through negotiations with a group of commercial banks on rescheduling Poland's debts (amounting to a total of 7.1 billion dollars) are fairly favorable," [quotemarks as received] the RZECZPOSPOLITA daily said today.

"On the other hand, negotiations on rescheduling this country's debt held with governments of capitalist states affiliated to the so-called Paris Club are much more difficult. Besides, the sum involved is much bigger as it amounts to 15.2 billion dollars," the daily continued.

"The Polish side agreed to a proposal made by the president of the Paris Club to adopt a joint plane of talks and repaid 20 per cent of its commitments due in 1981 which was imposed by member states of the club as a precondition. However, during the latest meeting on last July 6, new demands were made, including ones which violate the principle of equal treatment of all creditors. The number of various obstacles of technical nature is also growing," the daily went on.

"The Polish Government submitted to the Paris Club a detailed report on the state of the national economy and Poland's payment situation as well as a programme to improve balance of payments til 1990, thus fulfilling all postulates made by the Western side on access to economic information," RZECZPOSPOLITA continued.

"The talks with the Paris Club are to be resumed in early September. The Polish side treats them seriously and is ready to meet its partners half-way to such an extent which this country's economic situation allows. However, these negotiations cannot consist in a 'play to one goal'. They should aim at normalizing credit and financial relations which requires co-services on the part of the Western side," the daily opined.

"The London agreement with commercial banks made it clear that it is possible to find solutions which satisfy both the debtor and the creditor if there is good will and no political conditions are imposed," said RZECZPOSPOLITA in conclusion.

MORE BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY; SOME RETURN TO CRIME

LD091731 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Every day the number of people benefiting from the amnesty is growing. Today courts have applied its regulations to 6,086 people, including 1,947 prison sentences that have been waived and more than 2,500 who have benefited from the amnesty thanks to the courts discontinuing penal proceedings against them. Unfortunately, although it happens sporadically, cases of a return to the criminal course are being noted. Sometimes this happens as early as a few days following release.

KOR LEADER KURON'S REMARKS AFTER RELEASE

NC091559 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 9 (AFP) -- Workers' Self Defence Committee (KOR) leader Jacek Kuron said after his release from prison today under an amnesty that he was still in too much of a state of shock to make any political comment.

"I have come out after nearly three years in solitary in prison," he told journalists at his Warsaw flat. "Don't ask me to make a political analysis, that would be a proof of irresponsibility on my part. First of all, I want to see what country I am living in." However, he made it clear that two and a half years in prison without trial on charges of plotting against the state had not changed his basic outlook.

The question of freedom in Poland remained one of his "deepest concerns" he said, adding with a broad smile that he saw no reason why he should not now meet Lech Walesa, former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Mr Kuron, 50, said he had refused to sign the declaration which formed part of the amnesty for political prisoners, guaranteeing not to carry out any such offences in the future, and promising to report to a police station within 24 hours. "I always end up at the police station anyway," he added.

He said the Amnesty Law contravened the basic principles of the Polish legal system, because there was no appeal against it. It followed a series of illegal acts by the Polish regime, "the arrests, the detention, the imprisonment without evidence, the blackmail they tried to use to exile us in the West, the trial obtained by force and which the amnesty has finally denied us."

The four KOR leaders -- Mr Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujek and Zbigniew Romaszewski -- refused a government offer of release on condition they went [as received] to the West, and Mr Kuron finally went on hunger strike to force the authorities to put them on trial.

Two days after the trial opened last month, it was adjourned in expectation of the amnesty.

Mr Kuron was the third of the KOR leaders to be released under the amnesty, and only Mr Wujek is still in prison. Another senior militant, Jan Rulewsli of Solidarity, has also yet to be freed.

As of Tuesday night, official figures said 545 of the 652 political prisoners due to be released under the amnesty had been freed.

PZPR SECRETARY ON SZCZECIN'S POLITICS, ECONOMY

AU091100 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 29 Jul 84 pp 1, 12

[Interview given by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of Szczecin Voivodship PZPR Committee, to Wieslaw Witrowy: "This Is Just the Beginning of the Road"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Witrowy: Comrade secretary, how would you describe the present political situation of Szczecin Voivodship in relation to the situation of 4 years ago?

Miskiewicz: It is difficult to give an unambiguous answer because 4 years are still not enough to assert that we are able to learn from what happened in 1980. Following August 1980, our voivodship's situation continued to develop, and it was not until some 30 months ago that changes occurred that now entitle us to say that the former conflict situations have disappeared. Still, this is just a beginning of stabilization.

Witrowy: How do you evaluate the evolution of the consciousness of the workers class? Do people still articulate the problems put forward in August 1980? Have there been any changes in the approach to our reality?

Miskiewicz: Comparing the accords signed in August 1980 with the present state of affairs, we can say that an enormous majority of social problems have been solved. Generally speaking, no one talks about these things any more. Some of the problems of 1980 have not been solved and will not be solved in the immediate future. One such problem is housing construction. The 1984 situation is very different from that in 1980. Our national income is now 20 percent lower, and this is why it is not the complicated sociopolitical situation that is a problem, but the fact that people's attention has been centered on economic issues.

Witrowy: The 16th PZPR Central Committee Plenum discussed the problems of the workers class and formulated a program which under the present conditions may constitute a vision of our country's changes. To what extent are Szczecin Voivodship workers aware of this program and to what extent have they accepted it?

Miskiewicz: The problem that is absorbing the workers is high inflation. The working man does not care how much he earns. What is important to him is what he can buy for his wages. The increases in wages of an enormous number of people lag behind increases in prices. Social justice is another problem absorbing the workers class. By social justice they mean the social abnormalities that arise during crises. Workers feel that the people who make fortunes running into millions and millions of zloty make them at the expense of workers' living standards.

Witrowy: Coming back to 1980-81 events, why was it that no personal attacks were made against representatives of the voivodship authorities? You were faced with the most extreme features of antisocialist propaganda in your voivodship, which included the activity of the periodical JEDNOSC.

Miskiewicz: I think that the implications of this problem were deeper. If we take 1970, the events of that year were a sad and tragic lesson for Szczecin, but the local authorities were able to learn the right lessons from them, and that is why later on their approach to certain problems was different and made allowances for Szczecin conditions. Their personnel policy was different. The way power was exercised and party policy was implemented in our voivodship did not create the distortions that could be exploited by the political adversary against the people in power.

Witrowy: You mentioned housing construction as an outstanding problem, but this is our national problem. What other problems are facing you in this voivodship?

Miskiewicz: The production of as much food as possible is our great problem. It is also a national problem, but we realize that it is a strategic problem for the speed of the country's development. The third problem facing us is to exploit the natural maritime facilities of our region as a place for vacations for millions and millions of people who come here every year and to improve the conditions of their vacations. The last of our main problems is protection of the natural environment. As you can see, these are typical Szczecin problems, which concern our people not as inhabitants of our voivodship, but as citizens of Poland. We must always bear in mind that some 30 percent of our inhabitants are arrivals from other parts of the country and that some 70 percent of them were born here.

This means that it is necessary to forge strong links with the rest of the country and, at the same time, to promote patriotism of this region, which was regained with such great efforts 40 years ago.

Wistrowy: It seems that Szczecin has lost some of its importance as a transit center. What should be done to remedy this situation?

Miskiewicz: This problem was tackled by the 10th plenum. All ports, especially Szczecin-Swinoujscie, are interested in the development of transit from such countries as the CSSR, Hungary, and Austria, but transit can develop only if all its elements, such as ports, road transportation, railroads, and inland navigation, are interested in it. At that plenum I made no secret of the fact that the railroads are chiefly responsible for the present low level of transit. For example, in 1965 Szczecin handled 2.5 million metric tons of Czechoslovak freight, but in 1981 it handled only 1.5 million metric tons. To remedy the situation we must consistently modernize the Szczecin port facilities, and Szczecin must obtain better road and rail communications with the south.

MORE AGRICULTURAL INTEGRATION WITH CEMA NEEDED

AU091627 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 7 Aug 84 p 5

[Tadeusz Bednarek article: "Poland -- CEMA, Integration in Agriculture"]

[Excerpts] Increasing our self-sufficiency in food production and making ourselves gradually independent of imports from Western countries constitutes one of the basic problems currently facing all socialist countries.

But it is not an impossible task, because, by taking into consideration factors like the amount of land that is used for agricultural purposes, human resources, and the biological potential of agriculture in CEMA countries, the conditions do exist that would allow our community's countries to resolve this problem successfully by the end of this century. A basic role should be played here by closer cooperation in the CEMA framework because not all the possibilities existing within its framework have, after all, been taken advantage of.

Various kinds of Polish grain have stood the test when cultivated in other countries under different conditions. Currently, for example, 90 percent of the rye grown in the GDR is actually Polish, while a little less, over 70 percent, of that grown in Czechoslovakia is as well.

When speaking of Poland's contribution to socialist agricultural integration, it is necessary to mention our achievements in the sugar industry. During the last 5 years, we delivered an average of over 13,000 tons of sugar beet seed to our CEMA partners. Our customers were primarily Bulgaria, Hungary, and Romania. We also export types of beets, both red and fodder, to CEMA countries, and Poland is an important exporter of seed potatoes. During the last 5 years, our export of seed potatoes was not lower than 30,000-60,000 tons a year, which is over 90 percent of the turnover between all the CEMA member-states. The main customers here were: the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Aside from multilateral cooperation in the CEMA framework, Poland also negotiated many bilateral agreements, for example, in the field of plant and seed cultivation with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, while cooperation in this area is also developing well with the GDR. This not only concerns work on cultivation, but also the technology of plant and seed production. A suitable agreement on this between Poland and the GDR was recently extended to include Czechoslovakia.

It is necessary to stress that the problem facing artificial fertilizers still has a long way to go before it is resolved in our countries. There is still a shortage of many fertilizers and it is precisely in this field that closer cooperation should contribute to an improvement in the situation. Another matter of equal importance to cooperation in the CEMA framework is creating the foundations for development in the production of plant protection agents. Cooperation in this field was, in fact, embarked upon 20 years ago; however, this continues to be a significant problem, because the losses caused by pests and plant diseases account for 20 percent of total production in socialist countries.

Cooperation in the mechanization of agriculture is of equal importance. The creation, several years ago, of the International Machine System was important for the complex mechanization of agriculture and forestry. This system is aimed at disseminating in CEMA countries a uniform technology for the production of machines and their components, as well as reducing the costs of this production by increasing the range and use of the most productive equipment. The coordination of activities that are part of the International Machine System has enabled every country to save 50-70 percent of the costs that would have been spent out of necessity had they drafted and implemented this production themselves. Such cooperation also reduces the time necessary for this kind of undertaking and enables countries to take advantage of mutual experiences. Analagous to this, cooperation on repairs and technical service work is also being developed. It is being regulated by the agreement signed in 1977 on multilateral international specialization and cooperation in the production of repair equipment and technical services between CEMA countries.

Implementing the undertakings contained in the several-year-long directional program on cooperation in agriculture and the food industry for our countries is not always an easy matter. This is precisely why, as was confirmed by the Berlin CEMA session and the recent CEMA "summit" in Moscow, all the efforts of the council's countries and its bodies will be focused on these issues in the near future. Further development in improving integration within the entire agriculture-food complex has a fundamental role to perform here.

AMNESTY DECREE ENDORSED BY STATE COUNCIL

AU091911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu chaired August 9 a meeting of the State Council which debated and endorsed a decree on the institution of the commemorative medal "The 40th Anniversary of the Antifascist and Antiimperialist Revolution of Social and National Liberation," and a decree on amnesty of offenses and sanctions.

According to the provisions of the former decree, the medal shall be conferred on persons who made an outstanding contribution to the accomplishment of the antifascist and antiimperialist revolution of social and national liberation, the safeguarding of the homeland and the people's revolutionary achievements, and the implementation of and state's policy of building the multilaterally developed socialst society and Romania's advance to communism.

The latter specifies that those offences shall be pardoned for which the criminal law or special laws stipulate sentences of up to three-year imprisonment or fines. Under the same decree five-year imprisonment punishments shall also be pardoned as well as the penalties applied by the Court of Justice. Amnesty shall also be given to minors who had been punished to work and be reeducated in a special school. [sentence as received] Other offences shall also be partially pardoned.

The decree sets the conditions in which the provisions shall be applied with regard to amnesty of various categories of offences and penalties. It specifies that the persons who committed such offences as crimes, deathblows, robbery, indecent assault, offences against public property with serious or particularly serious consequences, bribery, wangles, violent insults and escapes shall not benefit from amnesty.

During the same meeting, the State Council examined and endorsed a decree articles are added to international conventions regarding railway freight and passenger transport.

The State Council also debated and approved a report of the commission for the analysis of activities of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications working people addressed to the State Council in the first half of 1984 as well as a report of the Council of Ministers on the activity carried out along the same line by central state administration bodies.

WORKING CLASS LEADERS IN MULTILATERAL PROGRESS

AU091159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 9 Aug 84

["Articles in the Press: The Working Class -- the Leading Class of the Romanian the Social Force Deciding on the Homeland's Multilateral Progress -- Article Signed by Professor Ilie Vaduva, Doctor, Run by SCINTEIA on August 9" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- The Romanian Communist Party and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu pay special attention to the assertion of the leading role of the working class throughout the work of socialist and communist construction in Romania, a law-like demand for the social development and the essential condition for the country's continuous economic and social progress.

A special merit of the RCP and its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu comes from having found creative solutions to the problems posed by strengthening and improving this role, starting from an analysis of the concrete conditions and demands at each stage of development, and from having armed the working class with the knowledge of these demands so that it may fulfil in an aware way, knowing all the facts, the lofty mission incumbent on it in society. Outstanding in this respect is the period opened by the ninth congress of the party, a period over which multiple political and organization measures have been endorsed to provide a strengthening of the role played by the working class as a leading social class.

At the stage of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, the working class asserts itself at a superior level as a fundamental driving force of the continuous progress of the new system and its action in the economic, social, political, and cultural life becomes more and more complex. The quantity changes it went through are expressed by its rising membership, this proving that also from a quantity point of view it is the strongest, the main class of the Romanian society. The total number of workers has gone up from 1,222,900 in 1950 to 3,109,900 in 1965 and further to 6,026,500 in 1982. While workers stood for 13.7 percent of all the gainfully employed population in 1948, they represented 57 percent of it in 1980.

The rise in the number of workers, a direct consequence of the developing and modernizing national economy, resulted mainly through amplification and diversification of industry, of the decisive and highly technical branches in particular, such as the machine building, the chemical, electronic and electrotechnological industries. At the same time the working class has been redistributed by branches and territorial units, this providing presence of important such detachments in all the zones of the country. The number of workers is up in all the counties and particularly in those that previously were lagging behind, particularly from an industrial point of view.

The important rise in the number of agricultural workers -- to 460,900 by the end of 1982 -- exerts an important economic, social, political, ideological, spiritual and moral influence on the homeland's villages, strengthening the alliance between workers and peasants and enhancing the leading role of the working class as a nucleus of the current system of social classes and categories.

The development of economy also led to deep-going changes in the social and professional structure of the working class. Professions are more diverse and new ones emerged based on advanced technologies, improved standards of professional and technological training, political and ideological training and a broader level of culture in general.

An important role has been played by the set of measures taken by the party for intensification of the activity aiming at improving the technical and professional training of the workers, organizing courses to improve the training of cadres and up-dating their knowledge, expanding the medium-level professional, industrial and agricultural training, improving the evening and extramural education, integrating education, research and production.

The working class discharges its leading role first of all through the Romanian Communist Party, the leading political force, the vital centre of our socialist society. Through its conception and revolutionary policy, as well as through its social composition, the RCP has a class character, being equally a mass party that works for the firmation of the working class' leading role in every domain of socio-economic life.

The relations of the working class, as a leading social force, with the other social classes and categories proceed in rigorously democratic forms, which ensures the strengthening of the unity of all working people, the general national consensus. The most telling expression of the new social relations, of the working class' position and of the other categories of working people in their threefold capacity, as owners, producers and end-users, is provided by the concrete forms of worker, socialist, revolutionary democracy. From this angle, the worker self-management and the economic and financial self-administration prove to be the most adequate forms in Romania's conditions for the affirmation of the role of the working class as leading force in society, through which the actual and direct participation of all working people, of the whole people in governing the society. [sentence as received] The worker self-management in Romania avails of an original and comprehensive system of bodies of its own, both at a macro-economic level, through the statuting of the congresses of working people in industry, building, transport, goods circulation and finance, agriculture, socialist culture and education, instruction, through the foundation of the national bodies of these democratic fora, including the national council of working people, and at a micro-economic level, through the general meetings and councils of working people in all socialist units.

Referring to the level attained in the current stage of evolution of the democratic life in Socialist Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu considers as necessary the renunciation for good of the thesis of proletarian dictatorship, as improper for Romania, and the adoption of the thesis of the state of worker, revolutionary democracy. In the perspective of democracy conceived as a principal system of progress, socialist democracy has proved its superiority as compared with other types of democracy, through its real, multilateral, mass, all-embracing character, through its participative actions. One of the basic directions of its development is the growing affirmation of the working class as leading class in society.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

AU091901 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- On Thursday, August 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received in Snagov, Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of Sweden, who is paying an official visit to Romania. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between the Romanian head of state, Nicolae Ceausescu, King Carl XVI Gustaf and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

During the interview, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, stress was laid on the ascending course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, which develop in the spirit of the talks conducted and understandings reached during the Romanian-Swedish summit dialogue. It was considered that possibilities existed for the further development of bilateral collaboration, more particularly in the economic field, cooperation in production and commerical exchanges, as well as in other sectors, in the mutual interest of the two peoples.

At the same time, major questions of the world political life were also approached. It was pointed out that under the current circumstances, in which the international situation steadily deteriorates, resolute action should be taken to check the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, ensure the resumption of the policy of detente, understanding and collaboration among nations and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, to strengthen peace.

Special attention was paid to questions related to building security and developing cooperation on the European Continent. President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to put an end to the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Europe and to the application of the countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, and upon this basis, ensure the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks so that a corresponding agreement should be reached conducive to the scrapping of these missiles from the European Continent, to the removal of the threat of a nuclear war.

During the interview, the need was highlighted for efforts to obtain results of the Conference on Confidence Building and Disarmament in Stockholm, for the benefit of the strengthening of security and the unhampered development of collaboration among all states. At the same time, the importance was underscored of the creation of denuclearized zones in northern Europe, in the Balkans and in other parts of the world, which should favour other measures of strengthening peace and security.

During the talks, it was highlighted that Romania and Sweden shared similar or very close stances on the major international questions, which provides a broad basis for the development of bilateral relations and for a close cooperation in the world arena.

The need was emphasized for strengthening the role of the UN and the other international organizations and the resolve was expressed to cooperate ever more closely within them for the promotion of a policy of peace and understanding among peoples.

The importance was brought to the fore of tangible actions leading to overcoming the phenomena of crisis in the world economy, the resolution of the problems related to developing countries' foreign debts, the reduction of interest rates and new solutions to the problems related to underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and equity.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

DOMINICAN CP LEADER ISA CONDE DEPARTS 8 AUGUST

AU091814 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1621 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/8/1984 -- The delegation of the Dominican Communist Party led by Narciso Isa Conde, party secretary-general, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP left Bucharest on Wednesday, August 8.

Upon departure at the Otopeni Airport, the delegation was seen off by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by party activists.

CEAUSESCU GRANTS INTERVIEWS TO FRENCH JOURNALISTS

LA REVUE PARLMENTAIRE

AU031820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 3 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 3 in Neptun resort Lemaire Norbert-Richard, chief-editor of the French publication LA REVUE PARLAMENTAIRE, and Jean Pierre Marechal, director of the review's Foreign Relations Department. President Nicolae Ceausescu granted an interview to the French journalists.

LE FIGARO

AU081813 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1620 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/8/1984 -- On August 8, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received at Snagov Jean Miot, director-delegate of the daily LE FIGARO, and Michel Hamelet, deputy chairman of the administration board, standing adviser to the newspaper's staff. On that occasion, the Romanian head of state granted an interview to the French journalists.

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- On Thursday, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received at Snagov Pham Duy Toan, who presented his credentials as Ambassador of Vietnam to Romania. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 9 Aug 84 AU] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- On August 9, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received the new ambassador of Nigeria in Bucharest, Philip Binyk Koroye, who presented his credentials. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 9 Aug 84 AU] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- On August 9, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ahmad Muhammad Dhiyab, who presented his letters of credence as Sudan's ambassador to Romania. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 9 Aug 84 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING ENVOY -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu received on August 9 the ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria in Bucharest, Anisse Salah Bey, on a farewell call on ending his mission in Romania. A cordial talk was held on the occasion. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1823 GMT 9 Aug 84 AU]

NEW ORE CARRIER LAUNCHED -- The Constanta Shipbuilding Enterprise launched the Baia de Aries ore carrier of 65,000 dwt. It is the 12th ship of this kind to have been launched by the Constanta Shipyard in the last 7-8 years. Per total, over the respective interval, 15 2,920 dwt-cargo boats, 11 55,000 dwt-ore carries, 12 65,000 dwt-ore carries, 4 150,000 dwt-tankers (the fourth one Biruinta -- will be soon launched) were built at Constanta and another tanker is under construction. This year the enterprise will build other four 65,000 dwt ore carriers and has recently assimilated a new type of ship -- the 85,000 dwt tanker. The units boast two dry docks (where big ships can be built up to 200,000 and even 250,000 dwt) and three floating docks (of 8,000, 10,000 and 15,000 tons force). Two other floating docks (of 10,000 and 20,000 tons-force respectively) are under construction. Intended mainly for the Romanian merchant fleet, the ships built by the Constanta Shipbuilding Enterprise are also requested abroad. 14 ships (total capacity: 500,000 dwt) were exported to partners in the USSR, Japan, Hong Kong and Greece. At present, 4 ore carriers are being built for a Turkish shipowner. [Excerpts] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0906 GMT 26 Jul 84 AU]

TU FEDERATION TO AID STRIKING UK MINERS

LD091456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1154 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- The Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia will send aid totalling 1.5 million dinars to the British miners who have not been on strike for 5 [as received] weeks. This was agreed today at a meeting of representatives of the republican and provincial councils of the Federation of Trade Unions. The money will be allocated from the trade unions' international solidarity fund, and the form in which it will be sent will de decided later.

GDR JOURNAL CITED ON EAST-WEST COOPERATION

AU091513 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 84 p 1

[Permanent correspondent Bozidar Dikic report]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 7 Aug -- Genscher's signal to Gromyko marks a new stage in nervous polemics about the degree to which lesser bloc partners may cooperate when the superpowers do not even talk to each other.

The weekly magazine HORIZONT, which is close to the GDR Foreign Ministry, today carried an article by Dr Harald Neubert, director of the Institute for the International Workers Movement in East Berlin, who advocated independence among communist parties.

A journal for philosophical questions [not further identified], which is also published in East Berlin, has carried an article which indicates the necessity of economic and political cooperation between the East and the West. Just as cooperation is needed within CEMA, now cooperation is also needed with the West, this journal says. It stresses that GDR trade with the West is an integral part of peaceful coexistence. Both of these latest articles support Honecker's line.

DJURANOVIC, ANGOLAN PRESIDENT HOLD TALKS

LD091404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Brdonad Kranj, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had a meeting and a long conversation at Brdo Nad Kranj with Jose Eduardo doe Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, who arrived in Yugoslavia for a friendly visit last night and will stay in the country for a certian time on holiday.

During their conversation, in which France Popit, president of the Presidency of Slovenia SR, took part and which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they considered questions concerning the further promotion of bilateral cooperation and topical international issues, especially in the light of the need for an effort by the Nonaligned Movement to overcome the present unfavorable development of the situation. Particular attention was paid to the current development of events in southern Africa.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a lunch in honor of the high-ranking visitor from Angola. Toasts were exchanged during the lunch, which was attended by France Popit, president of the Presidency of the SR of Slovenia, Jan Jernej, member of the Federal Executive Council, and other personalities.

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT, VRHOVEC VISIT PULA

LD091425 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Pula, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak ended the official part of his visit to Yugoslavia yesterday; he stayed in Brioni for a period of time on holiday. Today he visited the new Pula residential estate of Punta Verudela and the Siporeks works. The high-ranking visitor from Egypt, who was accompanied by his aides, as well as by Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Anton Suran, president of the Pula Municipal Assembly showed interest in our tourist economic activity, the construction of tourist projects, and the possibility of using Siporeks for some construction work.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD091146 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- William Hayden, Australian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Yugoslavia today for a return visit at the invitation of Ralf Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

During the official part of his visit, from 13-15 August, Foreign Minister Hayden will hold talks with Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and other Yugoslav personalities.

GDR'S RAUCHFUSS ATTENDS ZAGREB COOPERATION TALKS

LD091317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1046 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Zagreb, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the German part of the Mixed Committee for Cooperation with the SFRY, who is visiting Zagreb, today visited the Croat Economic Chamber. Rauchfuss held talks with Ante Milovic, president of the Republican Economic Chamber, and a group of businessmen on ways of promoting the already highly successful economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR. During the morning the deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers also held talks with Ivan Novakovic, member of the Executive Council of the Croatia SR Assembly. The high-ranking visitor was guest at a luncheon given by Dr Tode Curvija, member of the Presidency of Croatia SR.

During the talks, both sides stressed the importance of cooperation between the two countries, which is developing successfully, and the joint interest in further expanding and deepening economic ties, especially in the direction of establishing higher forms of economic cooperation. Both sides were interested above all in developing long-term cooperation in the production of finished goods, especially in the fields of machine-building, electrical equipment, ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and so forth.

The GDR is one of Yugoslavia's most important foreign trade partners. The volume of exchange agreed to for the current 5-year period from 1981-85 amounts to $5.5 billion, an increase of 71 percent compared with the preceding 5-year period.

Mutual exchange planned for this year amounts to $1.1 billion. Croatia occupies an important place in the total goods exchange between Yugoslavia and the GDR.

In recent years Croatia accounted for 32 percent of Yugoslavia's exports to the GDR and for 26 percent of imported goods. Representatives of several collectives such Rade Koncar, the Sisak Iron Works, Jadranbroad, TEP, ATM, Nikola Tesla, and INA, gave examples of past cooperation -- and stressed possibilities for its further promotion.

Stress was laid on the desire that talks on cooperation in the next medium-term period should result in the development of these ties and an improved structure of exchange, which has not been totally satisfactory. Particular stress was laid on production cooperation, joint investment, and joint activity on markets outside the two countries. The German side is particularly interested in broader cooperation in the production of machinery, all the more so, as Rauchfuss noted, because there has been a certain lag in the export of machinery from the GDR to Yugoslavia.

The high-ranking visitor from the GDR today went sightseeing in the capital of Croatia and visited the Strossmayer Gallery. This afternoon, Wolfgang Rauchfuss will visit Kumrovec to see the house in which President Tito was born, the memorial school, and the memorial center for Yugoslav veterans and young people. Tomorrow morning he will leave for Ljubljana.

MILATOVIC RESIGNATION: GENERATIONAL CHANGE

AU090940 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1753 5 Aug 84 pp 8-9

[Milan Milosevic article "Messages of a Withdrawal"]

[Excerpt] Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presididium and member of the LCY Center Committee, has offered his resignation, as was announced, "with the motive of cadre renewal and in confromity with the Current principles of cadre policy in Montenegro SR." At its session on Monday, the Montenegro LCY Central Committee accepted the resignation and expressed thanks for Milatovic's contribution in the work of the republican and LCY Central Committee.

There were many guesses on Veljko Milatovic's resignation during the past few weeks, and a foreign reporter asked a question about the background of this resignation at a press conference recently. The answer, "for one's personal information" and therefore not for publication, has uncovered nothing spectacular. There is an agreement in Montenegro, it was said, that after a certain age leaders should surrender their posts to younger people, and Milatovic invokes that agreement; his resignation will be decided upon in Montenegro, and the public will be informed then. The announcement was brief and substantive and only reasons of "cadre renewal" were mentioned in it.

Veljko Milatovic is 63, was born in Niksic in 1921, held numerous important political offices, some of them among the highest: He served as president of the SAWPY Federal Conference and president of the Presidency of Montenegro SR. He is a personality with excellent political references, being a Communist since 1940, a participant in the national liberation struggle since 1941, a holder of the 1941 Memorial Medal and People's Hero. Therefore his decision to retire certainly has considerable weight. The fact that he does it at 63 and not 60, which reportedly is the agreed age limit, as well as the fact that he failed to do it a few months ago when there were significant cadre shifts after the 1-year term of office, does indeed leave some questions without precise and complete answers; however, an impression remains that the resignation was motivated by principled reasons.

Milatovic's decision has obviously surprised the Montenegrin leadership as well. One can conclude this on the basis of the fact that after the spring changes, Milatovic's retirement caused new cadre changes. Vidoje Zarkovic, for instance, will have changed his place of residence twice this summer: After his term of office in the SFRY Presidency expired, he was elected president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium and left for Titograd, and now he is proposed for the vacant post in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which may mean a new change of residence.

In 2 years, had he remained a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, it would have been Milatovic's turn to be president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium during the important year before the congress. This fact explains why Vidoje Zarkovic, a man with significant experience acquired during his work in the federation, was proposed for this function.

Be that as it may, this is a retirement because of age -- unusual for our political life -- though age was not mentioned in the announcement stipulating "motives of cadre renewal." Dragan Gligoric, Serbian Assembly official, has recently invoked the same principle when he decided to retire. However, he remained as a volunteer at the function he will perform.

In its way, Milatovic's retirement attracts attention of political analysts to the problem of generational change at the leading posts. At a press conference granted to foreign journalists last week, Jure Bilic recalled that there is a change of generations in our country, especially at communal and republican levels, and that it is carried out in a normal atmosphere. In a few years, we will be left without the generation of veterans.

POLITICAL CRIME CONTINUES TO FALL; 326 IN 1983

LD091713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- Political crimes in our country continue to fall. In 1981, due to the well-known events in Kosovo, the highest increase in political crimes in the past 3 decades was registered. In the past 2 years, the number of persons sentenced for political crimes has been falling fairly quickly.

According to the latest figures released by the Federal Statistics Institute, 326 persons were sentenced in Yugoslavia for political crimes last year. This is 36 percent less that the year before, when 507 persons were sentenced.

Kosovo still has the highest number of persons sentenced for political crimes. Last year, more than one in three offenders (36 percent) were in that province. But from this information one can conclude at first glance that the situation in Kosovo is slowly returning to normal. Only the year before last over one in two political prisoners -- 57 percent -- were in that province. Last year the number of persons sentenced for political crimes in Kosovo fell by nearly 150 percent (287 the year before last as opposed to 117 last year). This shows that the all-embracing and persistent social action aimed at resolving the problems that had accumulated in the province have yielded results.

With regard to other parts of the country, it should be noted that there has been an increase in the number of persons sentenced for political crimes only in Bosnia-Hercegovina and in Montenegro. Last year 45 persons were sentenced in Bosnia-Hercegovina (36 in the year before last), while in Montenegro nine were last year, three more than the year before.

Of the three types of political offenses, most of those convicted committed minor offenses (134). They include verbal offenses. A total of 119 were sentenced for serious offenses, such as enemy propaganda and causing national, racial and religious hatred through propaganda. Seventy-three persons were sentenced for the gravest offenses, known as "criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-managing social order and security of the SFRY."

Most of those convicted of the gravest criminal offenses were guilty of associating in order to carry out enemy activity. This is followed by counterrevolutionary threat to the social order. Of the total number of 73 persons sentenced for these actions, 45 were in Kosovo. Of the serious political offenses, most involved enemy propaganda.

It should also be stressed that not all of the 326 persons convicted were imprisoned. Sentences were suspended for 40 while 5 were fined. Most of those convicted received prison sentences of from 1-3 years. Only six had sentence of as much as 10 to 20 years. For lighter verbal offenses, as many as 92 percent of those convicted received prison sentences of up to 1 year.

Last, it should also be noted that last year, 20 percent of political convicts have been convicted earlier of some type of criminal act. Most of these recidivists were convicted of the lightest types of political crime, that is, for verbal offenses, while only five recidivists were tried for one of the gravest political crimes.

BILIC DISCUSSES 'ENEMIES,' NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

AU091648 Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian No 129 7 Aug 84 pp 4-9

[Interview given by Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Jelena Lovric; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Lovric] Do some recent events, also perhaps offer a lesson, for example, the Belgrade case of "the 28" [arrested on 20 April], with the arrests and all that followed, which seemed to have gotten out of control and turned into something that probably nobody ever wanted.

[Bilic] I would not wish to comment on a concrete case, but there are people whom we have enabled to create at this difficult time, through information media and in other ways, an atmosphere of doubt, intrigues, and rebellion; not a positive doubt which always wants something better -- Marx said on some occasion that the motto of his life was to doubt everything -- but a doubt to which such people want to subject the entire history of a movement and a party, not just some of its battles, decisions, or events, but all of it, up to the doubt whether the revolution was necessary at all. Or when somebody proposes that two republics should be liquidated and that relations among the nationalities be disturbed, the relations that the revolution created and that have been acknowledged among our peoples, regardless of certain dissatisfactions and doubts whether all this has been done in good time and whether a policy to weaken one of our nations has not been conducted from the very beginning -- this means that the way is opening to a new conflict, a new fratricidal war.

Many things in our ideological front can and must be solved in the first place through a democratic ideological struggle. Where there is no ideological struggle, administrative measures are being applied, which perhaps are not even necessary except in an extreme instance -- when somebody seeks to undermine and to endanger the achievements of the revolution, particularly if he is linked with forces outside the country.

There are some people who think they will force us to change our policy if they link up with our enemies abroad. They are sold souls. We know how in the past they fashioned our fate. Of course, all this is not accidental, but it fits into the strategy of the struggle against socialism and communism, as well as against this new Yugoslavia, a struggle that is waged by certain forces in the world. If sometimes in some cases we take an administrative measure, it must be regarded in this context. Our friends in the world must know why we are doing it; these are not some silly games of ours, some petty scores to be settled, or a strengthening of the tendencies of a totalitarian regime.

I know that some people think that we are creating an atmosphere of instability, insecurity, and danger to Yugoslavia in order that we may carry out little arrests. This revolution and the LCY would betray themselves if they, as a system, allowed it. Regardless of the fact that an incautious step occasionally occurs, regardless of the fact whether we arrested somebody or not, whether we banned one thing or another, I nevertheless think that these are peripheral matters, passing minor things. One cannot assess what we do only on the basis of these things.

[Lovric] Are these two completely different things -- the matters that have to be affected by a struggle in the ideological front, and those which are truly hostile and against which even repressive measures have to be taken -- sufficiently distinguished in our country?

[Bilic] The LC policy is to distinguish them, but if a mistake is made in some case, in a decision or by a court, it will be rectified.

Why should one make an accusation of principle against this society and this revolution on the basis of one case? Were we malicious, we could say that those who lecture us on democracy and freedom could be reproached for many a thing. They are a hundred times more drastic and ruthless than we have ever been, or at least than we have been recently.

[Lovric] There are opinions that a striving for a firm hand has appeared in Yugoslavia. On the basis of some measures taken recently, it is asserted that "discipline" has begun to be introduced in the country. How real is this danger in fact?

[Bilic] I think that the situation is such that at this moment we must all rise to the defense of what we are doing, not abandoning a further and quicker development of self-management, democratic freedoms, criticism, and self-criticism, and not neglecting to shed dogmatism and liberalism. Of course, this does not refer to every detail, but certainly to the program outlines. We should be less disposed to destroy and more to construct. I do not exaggerate if I say that this is almost a vital question. I would say, "He who lacks discipline is admitting the enemy to our ranks." There is much political and moral dissipation among us, but the time is, as Tito would say, to reach for the sky. I believe that the party discussion about the proposed conclusions will create a unified view on how this society is to proceed. Indeed, the paper we sent to the LC members is not a great innovation, but we made a new emphasis and perhaps in a different way. At least we tried to do it. I said: If we cannot offer anything new, let at least the language be new.

Nevertheless, I think that this is a great opportunity, a serious chance to rally around the things that the proposed conclusions broach, so that all the roads and all the opinions lead us to the same goal, and that we clear up through this rallying everything that is disputed and problematic. This is the essential thing.

WHEAT HARVEST NEARS END; TO IMPORT 390,000 TONS

LD100348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 9 Aug (TANJUG) -- So far 3,034 million tons of wheat have been bought up, which is about 100,000 tons more than last year. In order to fulfill this year's plan a further 390,000 tons, approximately, need to be purchased. This would be sufficient to meet domestic requirements until the next harvest. According to information from the Federal Committee for Agriculture presented at today's session of the Yugoslav Committee for the Coordination of Agricultural Work, a further 280,000 tons of seed wheat have also been bought from farmers which is more or less adequate for the next harvest. The wheat harvest is nearing an end. In all 1,331 million hectares have been harvested, yielding 5.073 million tons. A further130,000 hectares, largely in hilly and mountainous regions, is still to be harvested, so that it is expected that the final yield will exceed the estimates of the statisticians by several thousand tons.